MONDAY MARCH 10, 1862. Spirit of the Morning Press.

The Intelligencer and Republican both treat upon the emancipation project of President Lin-

OUR MILITARY BUDGET.

The Situation Within the Rebel Lines!

The Enemy Endeavor to Escape Precipitately from Manassas! The Latest and Fullest Information Concerning their Movements!

Many circumstances have very recently conspired to make their works in our front too hot

to hold the rebels. The victories in Kentucky, Tennessee, North

Carolina, and the demonstrations of the expedition of Major General Butler, were the preliminary constrictions of the anaconda that first convinced them of the wisdom of escaping its folds in this region, if possible. They soon comprehended that their flanks had

been turned at these distant points; that it was simply a question of very short time when those operations elsewhere would surely cut the rebel army in Virginia off from any possible succor from other States in insurrection.

A striking effect of the successes of the Union arms of late, is the fact that on Friday last "Con federate money" had fallen in New Orleans to fifty cents on the dollar, and by to-day probably to twenty-five cents on the dollar; or, in other words, that their cause is financially ruined They thus find themselves without the means of buying supplies, &c., and know that campaigns can no more be fought without money than without arms. They were well aware that, especially under such circumstances as we detail above, they were at the mercy of the Government's military preparations here, the moment it might be determined to set the coils of this portion of the anaconda in motion.

The advance of the division of the army under General Banks, &c , was therefore more than they dared risk standing up against.

We believe that they only came to the conclusion to abandon their elaborate defenses in this quarter on Thursday last, when they probably commenced falling back from Winchester and Leesburg; the latter having long been really untenable by them, unless they were willing to risk a decisive battle there.

They made no contest at Leesburg with the two or three companies of our troops that came down from Lovett's Gap (of the Blue Ridge) on the day before yesterday, to feel them, as it were In retiring from there, they doubtless struck direct for their Manassas works.

We find many incredulous relative to the fact that they are abandoning them also. That, however, is a military necessity, since they have abandoned their defences on both their right and left flanks. The fact that they are doing so is confirmed by ten or fifteen refugees and contrabands who, availing themselves of the withdrawal of their (the rebel) picket guards, have come within our lines in the last twenty-four hours.

They cannot have spiked their guns and fled from their Potomac batteries and their camps and batteries from the mouth of the Occoquan up to Wolf-run shoals-burning and destroying everything they could not carry off in a hurry, as they certainly have done-without thus leaving, their right flank wholly at our mercy, as well as their Winchester defences-their left flank-with any intention of continuing to remain a moment lenger at Manassas than may be necessary to enable them to run their main force away from

A portion of the refugees and contrabands. from whom the information received comes, be lieve they intend to make a stand at the Rappa hannock river, twenty-four miles in the rear of

That is simply impossible, because the line of that river for ten miles north and south of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad is utterly untenable, even with properly constructed earthworks-which they are without there.

The first range of country which they might make temporarily defensible, is at and around Culpeper Courthouse, though its frequent eminences afford quite as good attacking as defending positions, and there are plenty of them too. So, we do not believe they will stop running until within sight of the smoke of the chimnies of

We deem it prudent to say nothing whatever of the movements of our army that has thus fairly elbowed them out of their only defensible position this side of their nominal capital, further than that its operations having already brought about their anticipated effort to steal away from Manassas, the country may rely upon it that it is nobly carrying out its glorious -work thus so ad-

The President and Secretary of War and the General-in-Chief of course are busy as bees, with the matter in hand, as well as every officer and man in the Army of the Potomac.

We have further to add, that we do not believe the rebels will attempt to hold Richmond for a week longer; judging their purpose to be to get back into the cotton States as soon as possible; Richmond being less defensible than Manassas

At Richmond, if they dare fight there, they must fight under the influence of intense panic occasioned by their pell-mell retreat from their line of the Potomac, and without such sturdy works in their front as those they are now so

precipitately abandoning. We sincerely believe that they will have entirely evacuated Virginia in a fortnight hence.

THE SLOOP-OF-WAR CUMBERLAND. The following is a list of the officers understood to have been on board this ship when she was attacked on the day before yesterday by the rebel iron-clad fleet. Up to noon to-day it was not known at the Department how many or who of them were killed and wounded in the engagement, though the impression there is, we regret to say, that half of all on board of her were lost

when she sank: Commander, Wm. Padford; Lieutenants, G. U. Morris Thos. O. Selfridge; Surgeon, Charles Martin; Paymaster, Cramer Burt; Chaplain, John L. Lenhast; 1st Lieutenant Marines, Chas. Heywood; Assistant Surgeon, Edward Kersher; Acting Masters, M. T. Sturves ant, Wm. P. Randall and Wm. M. Kennison; Boatswain, Edward B. Bell; Gunner, Eugene Mack; Carpenter, Wm. M. Laighton; Sailmaker, David Bunce.

Her crew was full, consisting of a little more than 300 men.

COLO CLASTIC

McKean Buchanan; Acting Master, Thos. Moore; LATE NEWS BY TELEGRAPH Third Lieut. of Marines, Joseph Baker; Boatswain, Chas. Johnson; Acting Gunner, G. W. Omensetter; Carpenter, H. M. Lowry; Sailmaker,

J. C. Herbert. Her crew was very short, not more than men. She however had two hundred of the Naval Brigade on board.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC. TAKING OF COCKPIT POINT BATTERY-THE REBELS RETREAT, AFTER BURNING THEIR TENTS, ETC . AND THE STEAMER PAGE. The "stars and stripes" now wave over the

ebel works at Cockpit Point. About 2,0'clock p. m. yesterday, the rebels com-menced to retreat, and fired their tents and other property difficult of removal. They also burned their steamer George Page and all the other craft which they had in the creek. Our gunboats opened fire on the Cockpit Point battery about 3 o'clock p. m., and at half past 4 a force was landed and ran up the glorious old flag at the instance of the American Consul at Gib-

over the rebel works. THE REBEL BATTERIES ON THE LINE OF THE Gen. Hooker reports that all the enemy's batteries in front of his line are entirely abandoned

and their guns spiked. Some of the guns of which we have taken possession appear to be This is virtually opening the Potomac and raising the so-called blockade. The above dispatch

is dated Budd's Ferry.

FROM FORT CRAIG, NEW MEXICO. Judge Watts, the delegate from New Mexico, has advices of an authentic character fron Fort Craig to the 14th of February, and from Santa Fe to 5 o'clock on the evening of Sunday, the 16th ult. At that date the advance guard of the United States forces, 500 strong, under Capt. Wingate, were on the west side of the Rio Grande, eight miles below Fort Craig, being at Barage. On the driving in of our pickets, Col. Canby marched in force to that point, and after anxiously waiting until night without any appearance of

the enemy, returned to Fort Craig, leaving his camp-fires burning.

The recently published dispatch from Denver to Julesburg is not, on its face, authentic, and must have been verbally communicated through line of express riders over a distance of seven hundred miles, and Judge Watts has other information which satisfies him that the account is eto say the least of it, highly exaggerated and some parts of it untrue.

THE STEVENS BATTERY. Mr. Stevers' Memorial to Congress Merit unanimously admitted by the Board of Examiners - Results of Experiments and Opin-

ions of Experts, disproving the objections of the

The following is an abstract of an elaborate The Board lately appointed to examine the Stevens Battery, unanimously admit that the parts of the vessel above water, and intended to be shot-proof, are invulnerable; that the speed will be seventeen knots, or nearly twenty miles an hour, even at the reduced s'eam pressure of twenty-five pounds; that the weight and efficiency of broadside, and also the capability of rapid maneuvering, are unprecedented; that all he guns can fire in any direction; that all the eight engines can be managed by two men; that the engine and other framing gives the central portion of the vessel great strength, and that the general objects aimed at are highly important; besides which, various matters of detail are

After which the majority of the Board base an opinion, upon certain objections which they enu-merate, that it is not expedient to finish the vessel "on the plans proposed;" and since they have described and criticised the vessel in detail, it is fairly assumed that there are no other objections. The minority report of Professor Henry is en-

tirely favorable. Since the objections of the majority were wholly of an engineering character, and the sor Henry and Mr. Stimers-were equally divided in opinion upon them, and since the three sea officers of the Board acknowledged that they were not experts on these subjects, by asking that a Naval Constructor might be put on the Board, it follows that there is no majority report of experts against any feature of this vessel The only objection of the majority deemed ma-

terial by Professor Henry is, that the ship is not strong enough to go to sea. This objection is answered by the certificate of Messrs. Harlan & Hollingsworth, of Wilmington. Delaware, and Mesars. Nesfie, Levy & Co., Philadelphia, who have built about two-thirds of the iron ships which this country has produced, that they have carefully examined the Battery, and find it strong snough to safely stand any weather at sea. This opinion is indorsed by the certificates of Mr. Erastus W. Smith, of New York, constructing engineer of several steamship lines; of Mr. Miers Coryell, Chief Engineer of the Morgan Iron Works, New York; and of other eminent engineers, shipbuilders and ship owners. Again, an approved mathematical comparison, proves the Battery asstrong as the iron steamers Australasian and Great Eastern. The elements of strength of the Battery are then fully and clearly set forth.

The objection that the light upper deck would be "demolished" by firing over it, is refuted by the fact that a fac-simile of the deck of the Battery, similarly situated and fired over, in a public experiment, was not even strained or started perceptibly, as witnessed and acknowledged by two members of the Board. Five days before the date of their report Mr

Stevens urged the Board to witness this and other experiments, but they declined to wait and see the fact, and declared that every artillerest knew that the deck would be demolished.

The objection that the sides of the vessel cannot carry the armor and other weight, is refuted by the fact, certified by Mr. E. W. Smith before mentioned, that a section of the side of the vessel itself, cut loose from the adjacent parts, unsupported by the extra bracing designed to be put in, and loaded with above twice the weight it would have to carry, did not perceptibly yield, as tested

The objection that the boilers can safely carry but twenty-five pounds of steam pressure, is re-futed by the certificate of the United States Supervising inspector of boilers, who states that he proved them with sixty-six and two-third pounds, which would entitle them by law to carry fifty

The objection that the pumps for removing the water used to settle the vessel from the coal-bunkdebris, is disproved by the certificates of engineers who have employed the certificate pumps referred to, above six years, for raising sunken coal vessels; and by the sworn certificates of other engineers, that these pumps, as used for wrecking purposes, discharge shells, gravel, &c., and often

seventy-five per cent. of sand. The objection that the vessel would sink if the shot-proof deck fore and aft the casemate was flooded, is answered by the fact that the buoyancy of the shot-proof parts above water more than balances the loss of buoyancy by flooding the deck, and that the vessel would settle but 14% inches. Or, by pumping an equivalent amount of water out of the tanks, or by settling the vessel a little less in the first place, all which is optional, the condition of things as specified in the report

could not occur all. The objection that the engine couplings being rigid, the shafts would cramp and heat, is answered by the statement of Mr. E. W. Smith and of Mr. Miles Coryell (who has built 125 marine engines) that the couplings are not rigid, but sufficiently flexible. The two or three other objections to matters of

detail are comparatively unimportant, and are completely disproved. Mr. Stevens attributes the objections to misconceptions on the part of the Board, which he could have removed if the Board had expressed any doubts while he was before them. Instead of

which, they omitted to witness the costly experiments he had prepared to prove the correctn of his views. Mr. Stevens then answers an expression of the Board, which might be understood to intimate that his plan of inclined armor is a European inthat his plan of incilned armor is a European invention, and covered by English patents of 1858 and 1859, by stating that he experimented on inclined armor during the war of 1812; and he republishes a letter from himself and brothers to a board of Army and Navy officers, dated August 13th, 1841, in which they advocate this and most

of the other improvements in modern war vessels. He then states that keeping these plans and results secret for the benefit of his country, was done at great sacrifice of personal considerations.

Then follows the statement of Col. Delafield, (now in charge of the defences of New York,) presumed to represent the views of military en-

gineers generally, that the objects aimed at in this vessel are highly important and can be suc-cessfully accomplished. The memorial concludes with the statements that the Government already has interest of half a million dollars in the Battery; that its whole cost will be less than half that of the European fron-clad vessels, which, according to the report fron-clad vessels, which, according to the report of the Board, are far inferior, as to protection, speed and efficiency of broadside; that the time required to build a vessel of equal dimensions and power would be eighteen months to two years, while the Battery can be finished in about four months; that the smaller iron-clad vessels now ordered, however valuable for special purposes, cannot compete with such fast and heavy vessels as the Warrier, nor keep them out of our vessels as the Warrior, nor keep them out of out-harbors; that all the great features of the Battery are generally approved; and that no objections have been raised that can be maintained.

THE FRIGATE CONGRESS.

Below will be found a list of the officers attached to this ship when she was captured on Saturday last by the rebel iron-clad fleet. It is not yet known here who or how many of her crew were killed er wounded in the engagement:

Lieut Commanding, Joseph B Smith; Lieutenant, Austin Pendergras'; Master, A. De Haven Mauley; Surgeon, Edward Shippen; Assistant Surgeon, Edward D. Payne; Paymaster,

have been raised that can be maintained.

In an appendix there are presented illustrations and a description of the vessel, a full statement of her fighting qualities, and the results of elaborate experiments, as noted by Mr. Stevens, and by Mr. A: W. Craven, Chief Engineer, Croton Aqueduct Department, on firing the heaviest ordnance at a target representing the armor of the Battery; on the rapid loading of heavy guns by steam, and stopping their recoil by India rubber; and on settling a vessel into the water for better protection, and rapidly turning her on her center by two screw propellers.

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LATEST FROM EURGPE.

STOCKS-COTTON-THE SUMTER-THE TUSCARORA .- SPAIN AND MEXICO.

[Special Telegram to The Star.] NEW YORK, March 10 .- The steamship City of Washington arrived here this morning. She brings Liverpool dates to the 27th.

The steamer Bermuda is about to sail for Bermuda. It is reported that her cargo is destined for the Rebel States.

Cotton is firm and unchanged. Consols 93 %.

The Sumter is still at Gibraltar, and the Tuecarora in the Spanish waters of Algeria. A Madrid telegram of the 25th says that the cap. tain of the Sumter has been arrested at Tanglers,

raltar. The Moniteur's London letter says that the session of the English Parliament will close about the 1st of June.

It is officially confirmed that Spain insists upon special Mexican ambassador to come to Madrid give satisfaction.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MON-

A Naval Engagement-Attack made on U. S. Vessels by the Steamers Merrimac, Yorktown and Jamestown-U. S. Frigate Cumberland Sunk-Capture of the Frigate Congress-Reported Damage to other Ves-sels-Arrival of the Iron-Clad Steamer Monstor-Second Engagement-The Merrimae in a Sinking Condition.

The Baltimore Sun of this morning says : The steamer Adelaide, Capt. Cannon, arrived at half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning, from Old Point; having left the latter place at eight o'clock on Saturday night. She brought the important intelligence of an engagement between several United States and Confederate vessels in Hampton Roads, between the mouth of James river and Sewall's Point. The news, soon after. the arrival of the Adelaide yesterday morning, created quite a sensation, and an endless variety of exaggerated reports were put in circulation.

It appeared, after careful inquiry, that passen-gers who came up in the Adelaide, and seemed to be intelligent, stated that the Confederate steamer Merrimac came out at one o'clock on Saturday afternoon, while the Federal frigates Congress and Cumberland were lying off Newport Newspoint. She headed for these vessels, and was soon within range of the Congress, which opened a broadside on her without any percepti-ble effect. She passed the Congress, when the Cumberland opened a broadside on her, but that likewise had no injurious effect, and in a few minutes more the Merrimac struck the Cumberland amidship, and so crushed in her side that

she sunk in a few minutes. It was reported that one hundred and fifty of those on board were known to have been saved, but how many were lost was not known. The Merrimac next turned her attention to the Congress, which had not ceased to fire on her, and after a short engagement captured her and all on board. The officers and crew of the Congress were sent to Pig's Point, and the Congress was immediately manned by Confederates. The frigate St. Lawrence was engaged by the

Confederate steamers Jamestown and Patrick Henry, and is said to have been disabled and run ashore in a sinking condition.

The steam frigate Minnesota left Old Point to join in the engagement, when the Confederates turned the guns of the Congress against her, but she grounded, and was still aground when the Adelaide left Old Point. The Congress, after her capture, was found to be in a sinking condition,

and her captors fired and burned The steam frigate Roanoke also started to take part in the engagement, but the battery at Sewall's Point opened against her and so disabled her that she was obliged to put back under canvas. Several smaller gunbook also started towards the scene of action, from Old Point, but withdrew. Capt. Buchanan, formerly of the United States navy, and a native of Maryland, was in command of the Confederate flect.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer

FORTRESS MONROE, March 8 .- The dulness of Old Point was startled at 10 o'clock to-day by the announcement that a mysterious vessel, supposed to be the rebel steamer Merrimac, and looking like a submerged house, with the roof only above water, was moving down from Norfolk by the channel in front of Sewall's Point. Signal guns were also fired by the U.S. sloop of-war Cumberland and the frigate Congress, to notify the Minnesota, St. Lawrence and Roanoke of the approaching danger, and all was excitement in and

There was nothing protruding above the water but the flag-staff, flying the rebel flag, and a short smoke-stack. She moved along slowly, and turning into the channel leading to Neport News, steamed direct for the Cumberland and Congress, which were lying at the mouth of the James river As soon as the Merrimac came within range of the Cumberland, the latter opened on her with her heavy guns, but the balls struck and glanced off, having no more effect on her than peas from a pop-gun. Her ports were all closed, and she moved on in silence, but with a full head of

In the meantime as the Merrimac was approaching the two frigates on the one side, the fron-clad steamers Yorktown and Jamestown came down the James river and engaged our frigates on the other side. The batteries at Newport News also opened on the Jamestown and Yorktown and did all in their power to assist the Cumberland and Congress, which being sailing vessels, were at the mercy of the approaching

The Merrimac in the meantime kept steadily on her course, and slowly approached the Cumberland, when the latter, as well as the Congress, at the distance of one hundred yards, rained full broadsides on the iron-clad monster. The shots took no effect, glancing upwards and flying off, having only the effect of checking her progress

After receiving the first broadsides of the two frigates she ran into the Cumberland, striking her about the midships and literally laying open her side. She then drew off, fired a broadside into the disabled ship, and again dashed against her with her iron-clad prow, and knocking in her side left her to sink, while she engaged the Congress, which laid about a quarter of a mile

The Congress had, in the meantime, kept up a The Congress had, in the meantime, kept up a sharp engagement with the Yorktown and Jamestown, and having no regular crew on board of her and seeing the helplessness of resisting the iron-ciad steamers, at once struck her colors. Her crew had been discharged several days since, and three companies of the Navai Brigade had been put on board temporarily until she could be relieved by the St. Lawrence, which could be relieved by the St. Lawrence, which was to have gone up on Monday to take her position as one of the blockading vessels at the James

River. On the Congress striking her colors the James-town approached and took from on board all the officers as prisoners, but allowed the crew to scape in the boats. The vessel being thus cleared it was fired by the Rebels, when the Merrimac and her two iron-clad companions opened with shot and shell on the Newport News

batteries. The firing was briskly returned.

Various reports have been received, principally from frightened sutlers' clerks. Some of them represented that the garrison had been compelled to retreat from the batteries to the woods. Another report is that the two smaller Rebel steamers had een compelled to retreat from the guns of the

In the meantime the steam frigate Minnesota having partly got up steam, was being towed to the relief of the two frigates, but did not get up until too late to assist them. She was also followed by the frigate St. Lawrence, which was taken in tow by several of the small harbor steamers. It is, however, rumored that neither of these vessels had pilots on board, and after a short enagement both seemed to be, in the opinion of

liots on the Point, aground. The Minnesota, either intentionally or from necessity, engaged the three Rebel steamers at about a mile distance, with only her two bow guns. The St. Lawrence also poured in shot from all her guns she could bring to bear, and it was the impression of the most experienced naval officers on the Point that both had been considerably damaged.

It was the intention of the Minnesota, with her picked and gallant crew, to have run into close quarters with the Merrimac, avoid her fron prow, and board her. This the Merrimac seemed not inclined to give her an opportunity to do, being afraid to approach her at close quarters when agreemed

ters when aground.

The Rebel battery at Pig's Point was also enabled to join in the combined attack on the Minnesota, and several guns were fired at her from Sewall's Point, as she went up; none of them, however, struck her, but one or two passed over THE LATEST FROM OLD POINT.

Arrival of the Federal Iron-clad Gunboat Moni-tor—She is Attacked by the Merrimac, James-town and Yorktown—The Merrimac Driven off and put Back to Norfolk in a Sinking Condi March 9, 7 p. m.—The telegraph line to Fort-ress Monroe was completed this evening, and the following dispatch has just been received by the

government:

FORTHESS MONROE, March 9, p. m.—The Ericson Iron-clad gunboat Monitor arrived here last night. Early this morning she was attacked by the three vessels, the Merrimac, Jamestown and Yorktown. After a five hours' contest they were driven off—the Merrimac in a sinking condition.

THE UNION PRAYER MERTING.

THE OFFICIAL DISPATCHES. The Merrimac Reteres from the Fight in a Sink-ing Condition—Efficiency of the Monitor—The Frigate Minnesota Safe.

Frigate Minnesota Safe.

MARCH 9—P. M.—The following was to-night received by Maj. General McClellan from Major General Wool, dated— FORTRESS MONROE, March 9th, 6 P M .- Two hours after dispatch to the Secretary of War last evening the Monitor arrived. She immediately went to the assistance of the Minnesota, which

was aground, and continued so until a few min-Early this morning the Monitor was attacked by the Merrimac, Jamestown and Yorktown.
After a five hours' contest they were driven off and the Merrimac in a sinking condition. She was towed by the Jamestown, Yorktown and several smaller beats towards Norfolk, no doubt

for the purpose, if possible, to get her in the dry dock for repairs.

The Minnesota is afloat, and is being towed toward Fortress Monroe.

DISPATCH FROM ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOX The following dispatch was also received last

FORTRESS MONROE, March 9-6 45 p. m. Welles, Secretary of the Navy: The Monitor arrived at ten o'clock p. m. last night, and went arrived at ten o'clock p. m. last night, and went immediately to the protection of the Minnesota, lying aground just below Newport News. At seven a. m. to-day the Merrimac, accompanied by two wooden steamers and several tugs, stood out towards the Minnesota and opened fire.

The Monitor met them at once and opened her fire, when all the enemy's vessels retired, excepting the Merrimac. These two iron-clad vessels fought, part of the time touching each other, from 8 a. m. to noon, when the Merrimac retired. Whether she is injured or not it is impossible to say.

possible to say.

Lieut. J. S. Worden, who commanded the Monitor, handled her with great skill, assisted by Chief Engineer Stimers Lieut. Worden was injured by the cement from the pilot-house being driven into his eyes, but, I trust, not seriously. The Minnesota kept up a continuous fire, and is herself somewhat injure 1. She was removed considerably to-day, and will probably be off

The Monitor is uninjured, and ready at any moment to repel another attack. G. V. Fox, Assistant Sec. Navy.

THE MERRIMAC.

The Merrimac was built at Charlestown, Mass., in 1855, was one of the finest steam frigates in the United States Navy, thirty-two hundred tons burthen, and carrying forty large guns.

She was partially burned and sunk at the time of the destruction of the Gosport Navy Yard. The Rebels having succeeded in raising the vessels, cut down her hull to within three feet of her light water mark. light water mark, and built a bomb-proof house of wrought iron plates, three inches thick, on her

She is iron-plated, and her bow and stern steel-clad, with a projecting angle of iron for the pur-pose of piercing a vessel. She has no masts, and there is nothing to be seen over her gun deck, with the exception of her pilot-house and smoke-

Her armament consists of four 11-inch navy guns on each side, and two 100-pounder Armstrong guns at the bow and stern.

THE JAMESTOWN. The Jamestown is furnished with a heavy, clumsy and ridiculous looking iron prow in front, the point of which barely prejects above the water. To all appearance the ship is not razeed at all, iron plated or pierced for broadside guns. Her batteries seemed to consist of a 32-pounder rifled gun, fore and aft. They are similar to the THE FLAG-SHIP MINNESOTA.

The Minnesota is one of our largest screw steam-frigates, 3,200 tons burden, rates 40 guns, and was built in 1855 at Washington. She is what is termed an auxiliary propeller, and her engines are 450 horse power. She left Boston as the flag-ship of the blockading fleet, and has been in that service up to the time of the departure of this expedition from Fortress Monroe. Her guns are very heavy and n has been proved in the last engagement; two of them are of eleven-inch caliber, capable of throwing balls of one hundred and sixty pounds weight. She has made but one regular cruise previous to her present position; that was in the East Indies,

from which place she returned in 1858. THE CUMBERLAND. The sloop of-war Cumberland is 1,726 tons burden, rated twenty-four guns, was built in 1842 at the Charlestown Navy Yard. She is a sailing vessel of good substantial build. She has been the flag ship of the Home Squadron, sailing under the flag of Commodore Pendergast.

THE MONITOR, OR BRICSSON BATTERY. The vessel is sharp at both ends, and consists of a lower and upper hu'l. The lower hull is iron plated. The upper section is five feet high with perpendicular sides and the same sharp ends, and is forty-one feet four inches wide, jutting over the lower hull three feet and seven inches on

The deck or top of the battery is even with the top of the hull, and is covered with two thicknesses of inch plate iron, fastened to 8-inch oak plank and 10-inch oak timber, but twenty-six nches apart. There is no railing or other obstruction on the top of the battery except a round tower or turret, 20 feet in diameter, 9 feet bigh, and 8 inches thick, made of plate iron.

The turret has two port holes, each two feet in diameter, for two eleventh inch columbaids, and is also pierced for musketry. The turret is of immense weight, but made to revolve by ma-

chinery from below, so as to bring the guns in any desired range, and to remove the ports from the enemy's guns while loading. The battery is steered from the front, the wheelhouse standing before the turret. The wheelhouse is strongly built of iron, and can be lowered into the hold like a bale of dry goods. When lowered, the top, which is bomb proof, is leveled with and form a part of the deck. The joints are water-tight. The house is pierced for sharp-

The only entrance is at the top of the turret, which cannot easily be scaled; and even then, but one man at a time can descend The battery is now about four feet above water, and weights 1,400,000 pounds. Her two columbiads will carry round balls weighing each one

hundred and eighty-three pounds, or conical balls of three hundred and fifty pounds. The Congress, which carries 50 guns. is of ,667 tonnage, and was built at Kittery, Me., in The St. Lawrence was built at Gosport, Va., in 1847. She carries 50 guns, is of 1.726 tonnage. She is commanded by Capt. Hugh Y. Purviance, of Baltimore, and some time since engaged and sunk the Confederate privateer Savannah, off

Charleston harbor. She was engaged for about six months in blockading southern ports, but returned to New York on the 8th ult. for temporary repairs.

The Roanoke was also built at Gosport in 1855. She is of 3,400 tonnage.

POSITION OF THE VESSELS WHEN ATTACKED.
The Cumberland and Congress were stationed opposite Camp Butler, Newport News, to watch the James river. The Minneseta was aground on the Sand Bar, midway between Sewell's Point and Hampton. The Merrimac pursued a course down Elizabeth river.

THE MERRIMAC CATCHES A TARTAR IN THE MON-

The following description of the terrible armament of the Monitor is from the Scientific American, and furnishes a sufficient reason for the Merrimac drawing off in a sinking condition after her encounter with the former:

"The Ericson iron-plated floating battery, at Green Point, has been armed with two 11-inch columbiads, which have been furnished with four hundred wrought iron shot, each ball costing forty-seven dollars, and weighing 284 pounds. These balls were made by forging square blocks of iron at the Novelty Works, and then turning them at the lathe. The cost of the four hundred amounts to \$18,000, and their total weight is amounts to \$18,000, and their total weight is 73,000 p unds. Cast iron shot are liable to break in pieces when fired against thick from plates. These wrought iron shot are for smashing through the sides of such secession floating batteries as the Merrimac at Norfolk and Hollins Turtle at

STARTLING AND IMPORTANT NEWS .- Evacuation of Manassas-The Rebels Taking Away all their Big Guns -The Alexandria Chronicle of this morning has the following:

Gen. Kearney, of the New Jersey brigade, who now occupies Fairfax Station, sent in word to headquarters yesterday that the rebels were evacuating Manassas, and taking away all their heaviest guns.
"We give this information as we get it, and our readers can judge of the probable truth of it as well as we.

"Gen. Kearney obtained his information, we understand, from contrabands who had escaped from the enemy's lines." SONS OF TEMPERANCE Will ho'd a public Temperance meeting at Temperance Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 11th inst. at 7% o'clock. The public are respectfully invited, also Temperance speakers. mb 10.2t

SMITHSONIAN LECTURES -Rev. Action of Cleveland Coxe, D. D., of Baltimor Md. on MUNDAY, Ma ch leth, at s.p. m., of Popular taste in Art and Literature." Admitance free. mh 8 2 THE LADIES OF ST, PAUL'S ENGlish Lutheran Church, will give a Fastive
at Frankin Hall, corner of 9th and D ats., com
menoing MONDAY, March 10th, and will contin
us during the week. Season betsets Beenta, which
may be find at Mr. Noerr's, corner of E and 11th
atreets, at Mr. Fuscil's corner of F and 12th streets
or at the door. Single admission 16 cents. mh 7

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HEADQUARTERS 45TH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V. Camp Amsberg, Hunter's Chapel, March 8, 1862.- To the Editor of the Washington Star Sir: We, the undersigned officers of the 45th regiment N. Y. volunteers, declare that the state ment of Capt. Hundsdorf, A. D. C., to General Blenker in the N. Y. Tribune of March 7, 1862 in regard to the confidential address to General Blenker, is false in so far as he states that the officers and non-commissioned officers of all the regiments of Blenker's division had signed the ame. The officers of the 45th regiment N. Y. colunteers have unanimously refused to sign such

Signed-Edw. C. Wratislaw, Lt. Col.; Chr. Semsey, Major; A. Michaelis, Adj't; Herman Roke, Quartermaster; H. Ideler, Surgeon; Ph. Feldbausch, Asst. Surg ; Ph. Hafner, Chaplain; A. Doebke, Captain; F. Pickethaupt, do , Chr. Koch do., A. Bracklin, do., Chs. Hochleitner, do., H. Weller, do., J. G. Menyhart, do., F. Der-sauer, do.; Chs. Hoefer, 1st Lleut. com'd'g com-pany C; F. W. Dross, 1st Lleut. com'd'g company F; H. Grassan, ist Lieut., J. Spangenberg, do., G. Csermilyi, do., Chs. F. Lutz, do., Th. D'Urban, do., J. Heil, do., A. Streck, do.; Otto Wiegand, 2d Lieut., Martin Peter, do., Alvis Fillbach, do., Louis Bisky, do., Andr Searles, do., Chas. Barth, do., Louis Hofferberth, do., F. Wechsel, do., H. Mathesius, do., Fr. Grabner, brevet 2d Lieut.

GEO. V. AMSBERG,
Col. 45th Reg. N. Y. Vol.

ONE VERY NICE ROSEWOOD CHICKchesp, on accommodating terms Also, a large assortment of Steinway & Sons' and Raven, Bacon & Co.'s Pianos, at the Music Store of W. G. METZERUTT, mh 10

Have on Carter's Wharf, seasoned Oak and Pine Wood, which I will deliver promptly, at the following prices:

Oak, \$9; Pine, \$8. As this Wood is already on hand, there can be no disappointment to those ordering. Orders left at 479 5th street,—up stairs, or at my residence, \$66 leth street, between B and C streets south, will be attended to.

mh 10 6t*

S. W. K. HANDY.

IN EVERY QUARTER ! THE GOSLING RESTAURANT, 247 PA. AVENUE, SOUTH SIDE. (Formerly of New York,) Hes the name and fame of being one of the best

GREAT VICTORY!

Restaurants in town.

Give us a trial, and judge for you self.

Every thing in the house is of the best the market affords. Don't forget the number-247 Ps. avenue between 12th and 13th streets, south side.

FOR SALE—One complete set of FIXTURES
FOR STEAMING OYSTER3 inquire at
Baltimore Steam Oyster House, northeast corner
Baltimore and Holliday sts. mh 8 3t* FOR SALE.—The GOOD WILL and FURNITURE of a house containing 10 rooms, and only one square from the Patent Office. Annua rent \$210. For particulars, inquire of A G. HALL, at the Gas office. FOR SALE-A beautiful MUSTANG PONY

tie, suitable for a boy or lady to ride Apply to R. RUTLER, 481 9th street. 7 3 10 TREASURY NOTES, In Large or Small Sums,

Bought and Sold by JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS, 452 Fifteenth street. SOLDIERS' DRAFTS ON ALL POINTS,

Pold by JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS, 452 Fifteenth street. FOR MATTAWOMAN AND RUM POINT The schooner Swift is now taking in freight for the above named places until TUESDAY, at 12 o'clock, at a liey's Wharf, foot of 11th street For particulars inquire on board, mh 8-2t* LEWIS RACE, Master. GOLD AND SILVER COIN

UNCURRENT BANK NOTES
WANTED BY
JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS,
mh 3 2w 452 Fitteenth street FOR BALTIMORE.
TO SAIL WITH DISPATCH,
On TUESDAY, the 11th next, the schooner BRUNETTE.

Freight taken at low rates. Apply to RICHARD WIMSATT, Riley's Wharf. 200 BARRELS NORTHERN CIDER. and a very superior article

For sale by JOHN P. BOYLE & CO. 27 Cheapside, Paltimore. IQUORS. Imported and Domestic, SEGARS,

Imported and Domestic For sale by JOHN P. BOYLE & CO., 27 Chrapside, Baltimore. THE AMERICAN TELESRAPH COM-

Having re-opened and re fitted a

BRANCH OFFICE
in Willards' Horse, this company is prepared
to accommodate the guests of that house, and the
public in that vicinity, with every Telegraphic
facility, communicating direct with
BALTIMORE,
PHILADELPHIA,
NEW YORK,
and all Telegraphic Stations in the loyal States,
GENERAL OFFICE, 432 PENNA, AVENUE
W. P. WESTERVELT,
mh 3 Im
Superintendent

Question .- Why are they the best Pies made in Washington? great desire to please, by skilful men and women, who have made pies for thirty years

flour, and the best materials in market.

swer.—Because we eat our own pies and make our Bakery.

steer.—Because every body who eats them says they are the best, and "what every body says must be true."

DAYTON'S RAKERY,

456 11TH STREET.

Be ween 6 and H. cleantiness the first rule to be observed in

ALL THE BEST COOKING STOVES, TA-BLE CUTLERY, &c., to be had of W. H. HARROVER, 5327 h street.

CAMP FURNITURE AND TIN WARE OF all kinds to be had of W. H. HARROVER, 532 7th street. FOR SALE-TWO SHOW CASE silver plated bars.

Call at No. 47 Louisiana avenue M. S. FRIEND. fe 14-1m CECILIA A. REDMOND, M. D., Graduate of the Pennsylvania Medical University, Philadelphia, will give professional attention to those of her own sex and children. Thursday of each week will be devoted to the indigent, gratuitous. Office at Redmon 's Gallery, No 12 Pennsylvania avanue, between 8th and 9th sts. Office hours from 9 to 11 a. m. and from 2 to 4 p. m. mh 5 cost*

PROFESSOR MORRIS' AZUMEA THE PREMIUM YEAST OR BAKING POWDER.

Manufactured by E. MOCKRIDGE & CO., No 62 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, and No. 163 Reade Street, New York. This excellent composition does not contain a particle of Alum, Saleratus, or any kind of deleterious drug; but is perfectly pure and healthy, and as a culinary preparation, is in allible and invaluable. At the Fair in Cincinnati, there were a number of Baking Powders on exhibition—the number of Baking Powders on exhibition—the Agumea, with several others, was analyzed, and obtained the first prize, as the purest and best known. It raises the flour directly it is introduced, without fermenting it, or leaving any sediment, and retains all the nutritive qualities of the wheat, the best of which are lost by the ordinary fermenting process, thence one loaf of Azumea bread contains as much nutriment as two leaves of yeast bread, and weighs 15 per cent more); it keeps moist for many days, and never sours. Many celebrated physicians, both in this country and Europe, have declared this to be the only true and natural process for making bread, and at least 10,000 families in Philadelphia have, by their constant use of the Asumea for bread, cakes, pastry, &c., during the last three years, given their hearty approval. For sale by Grocers in Washington and Georgetown, mh 7-1w

CLOSING OUT AT COST! The undersigned, being about to close his busi-ness in Washington and return to New York, offers for one week only
his large steek of Ladies' fine emerging the steek of Ladies' fine emerging the first of the color of the fine emerging the first of the citizens of washington and gentlemen in the army for securing these very necessary articles of merchanding.

SAMUEL W. THOMPSON, 370 Pennsylvania avenae, under Bro vn's Hote DEOTOGRAPHIC CARDS The largest and finest assortment in the city of Photographic Cards and Albums are to be found a THE NATIONAL BOOKSTOKE!

WM. F. RICHSTEIN.

278 Pennsylvania avenue.

New styles received daily.

fe 28 2 w

AUCTION SALES.

THIS APTERNOON & TO-MORROW By J. C. McGUIRE & CO., Auctioneers, CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS—On TUES— DAY MORNING, March 1 th. at the Auction Rooms, at 16 o'clock, will be sold the talance of a stock of Fashionable Clothing, made from the best goods and in the best manner. Consisting of—Supericr Uress and Frock Coats.

Beaver Cloth Sack Coats, Superfine Cloth Top Coats, Fancy Cassimere Pantalcons, Silk Velvet and Valentia Vests.

ALSO,
A quantity of Summer Coats. Pants and Vests,
ADDITIONAL:
20 dozen Ladies' White Cotton Hose,
15 dozen Linen Cambrio Hanke chiefs.
HOOP SKIRTS: Merino and Delaine Dress Goods.

Merino and Delaine Dress Goods.

D Now open for examination.

mh 10 It J. C. McGUIRE & CO., Auets.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BUTTER.—On TUESDAY MORNING, March 11th, we will sell, without reserve, at our auction rooms, for account of whom it may concern, 75 kegs New York State Butter. Sale positive. Terms cash. It WALL & BARNARD, Auets.

By WALL & BARNARD, Auctioneers. PINE PAIR HORSES AND SPRING WAGON AT AUCTION -On TUESDAY MORNING.

11th inst., at 10 o'clock, we will sell in front of the suction rooms, a fine Pair Horses and one Pprint Waron.

WALL & BARNARD, Anote By WALL & BARNARD. Auctioneers. South Corner Pa. av. and 9th street. ALE OF GROCER'ES, UTLERS' GOODS,
Liquors, Crockeryware, Fegars, &c., at
Auction.—On TUESDAY MORNING, lith
March, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at the Auction
Rooms, without reserve, the remainder of C. A.
Wood & Co.'s stock and other Groceries.
30 kegs prime Goshen Batter,
30 bex.; Mould Candles.
50 Bbls Crushed, Refined and Yellow Sugars,
Bags Green and Burnt Coffee.
Chesse, Starch, and Candles, and Soap,
Bags Rice and a see Maizens.
Cases Cranbery and Tomato Sauce, and Pickles,
Cases Mustard, Cinamon, Pepper, Mustard, and
other Spices.

Cases Mustard, Cinamon, Pepper, Mustard, and other Spices,
Cases of Boots, Blacking and Brushes,
Stationery and Playing Cards.
Bozes Tobacco, Sardines and Mackerel.
Casks Hams, Beef and Pork,
Cases Whiskey, Brandy, Sherry, Scheidam Schnaps, Raspbery, Blackbery Brandy,
Cases Claret, Hungarian and Lemon Cordials,
Barrels Whisky, different brands,
& and & Casks Brandy and Jamaica Spirits,
Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskys,
Barrels New York Syrup, Keg Lemon Syrup,
500 Window Sash, 75 Barrels Flour.

100 000 low price Cigars. Sutlers' small stores, and many other articles in the Grosery line WALL & BARNARD, Austa.

TURB DAYS.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—In virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued from the cierk's office of the circut court of the District of Columbia, for the county of Washington, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, for cash, in front of the Court House door of said county, on MONDAY, the Slat day of March, instant, 1862, at 12 o'clock m.. the following property, to-wit, viz:—Lot No. 15, in square No. 41, lot No. 2, in square No. 52, lot No. 16, in square No. 53, lot No. 12, in square No. 56, lot No. 16 in square No. 62, and lot No. 13, in square No. 76, in the city of Washington, D. C. together with all and singular the improvements thereon, seized and levied upon as the property of Brook Mackall, and will be sold to satisfy judicial No. 53, to May term 1861, in favor of Hooc Brother & Co

mh 7 dts

Marshal, D. C.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—In virtue of a writ of fieri facias under hen law, issued from the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for the county of Washington, and to me directed. I will expose to public sale, for cash, in front of the court house door of said county, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of March next, 1862, at 12 o'clock m, the following described property. wit, viz:—All defendant's right, title, c'alm or interest in and to a certiain dwelling houselerected
on lot No. 8 and the south 19 feet 4 inches of lot
No. 9, in square No 377, in the city of Washington,
D. C., seized and levied upon as the property of
Julius Viedt, and will be sold to satisf judicials
No 380 to October term, 1857, in favor of Jonathan
T. Walker.

J. D. HOOVER,
fe 26-dts

Marshal. wit, viz :- All defendant's right, title, o'aim or in-

BALLS, PARTIES, &c.

THE 7TH GRAND COTILLON PARTY
Will be given at
TEMPERANCE HALL,
E street, between 9th and leth,
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 14
Dancing to commen oc at 8% c'clock. Music by
Prof. George Arth's celebrated band. Tickets \$1,
admitting a gentleman and ladies
mh 10-5t* PROF. C. F. BARNES, Manager.

THE HICKORY CLUB AND THE UNION FOREVER!—The members of the Hickory Club take great pleasure in a nouncing to their many frien is and the public generally that they will give their eighth Grand Ball at Temperance Hall, it street, between 9th and 10th, on THURSDAY. May 1 t. Tickers \$1. admitting a gentleman and ladies. By order of the Committee of Arrangements. For particulars see future advertisements,

SECOND GRAND BALL OF THE CART-RIDGE BUNDLERS OF THE CO LUMBIAN ARMORY,—The members of this Association amounce to their friends and the public in general that they will give their second grand ball at Temperance Hall, on Tuesday, March 18th, 186'. Tickets \$1, admitting a gentleman and ladies For particulars see future advertisement. By order of Committee. It

PROF. C. F. BARNES' FASHIONABLE
DANCING ACADEMY, at Temperance
Hall, E street, between 9th and 10th Classes
every Tuesday and Friday—afternoon class
at 3, evening class at 7. Soirce every Friday
evening at 8 o'clock. Music by Prof. Geo. Arth.
Temperance Hall will be let for Balls, Parties,
ac. Apply as above.

fe 14 1m*

MERCHANTS—Call and Examine, MERCHANTS—Call and Examine, MERCHANTE—Call and Examine, OUR CANDIES, OUR CANDIES, OUR CANDIES,

Wholesale, at lowest Market prices. Manufactured Fresh Every Day. 456 11TH STREET, 456 11TH STREET, 456 11TH STREET,

DAYTON'S Bakery and Confectionery, DAYTON'S Bakery and Confectionery, DAYTON'S Bakery and Confectionery, THE MOST CESTAIN REMEDY EVER

"Yes," a positive cure for
SECKET DISEASES,
GONORRHEA, GLEET, STRICTURES, &c.
Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.
Only ten Pilis to be taken to effect a cure.
They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cares in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty four hours" Prepared by a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the most eminent Doctors and "hemists of the present day.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT
Will cure any case in from two to four days, and

Will cure any case in from two to four days, and TWENTY-FOUR BOURS No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.
Let those who have despaired of getting cured, or who have been gorged with Balsam Copavia or Mercury, at orce try the

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

SAMARITAN'S GIFF.

Sent by mail in a plain envelope.

Price male packages, \$2.

Price female packages, \$3.

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB PUICES,

A SPEEDY AND PERMANENT

CURE FOR SYPHILIS OR

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Here is a positive cure—no Mercury—no Poison—but the Juices of Roots and Herbs

combined.

This form of the disease makes its appearance in sores on the organs of generation, or they may occur on other parts of the body, which happens mostly on the groins, and very often as aloers of the mouth, tetters, spots, caries and nodes of the bones, &c. &c. Any and all of these symptoms will soon yield to the

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JU: CES.
Se. t by express. Price \$1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.

for \$5.

SAMARITAN'S CHANCRE WASH.

Price 25 cents. Full directions, plain enough for anybody to understand, accompany these remedies.

No. 25 South Eighth street,

Philadelphia. Pa.

In 8 31.

JUST Received another lot of those handsome double Chinelle Netts. Also, a fine assortment of twisted Bilk and Corded Netts, in all colors, at the Trimming Store of MRS. LOWE, 297 Pa. ave., south side.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED to the 15th day of March, 1862, at 12 m., for purchasing from the Government the Hides and Tallow Hoofs, and Horns, Tongues, Chucks, and Shins, of all the Reef Cattle used by the Army of of the Potomac, except those killed within the sncienthimits of the District of Columbia.

No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The Hides, Tallow, &c., obtained at the list of the contractor—he will be held accountable for Hides, &c., of all animals killed, whether he gets them or not.

The bids to be directed to "Major A BECK-WITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

SHIRTS! We are giving special attention to making Shirts to measure, added to having always on hand a fine stock ready made. Sentlemen desiring this important garment made in a style and of material as they should be, will please step in and leave their number,

SAM'L W. THOMPSON.

376 Pa. avenue, under Brown's Hotel. THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHING STORE, No. 460 Seventh at. Always ahead! New arrival of Spring Goods, all the latest styles of Clothing, at No. 460 Seventh street, near F. fe 27 3m

[N I. Seeding Property I 184